INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

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Call for *1949 Directory* Copy

Questionnaires on which canners are asked to submit information for the compilation of the *1949 Canners Directory* were mailed to the industry this week.

As in past editions, the *Canners Directory* will list the name and main office address of each canning firm, location of factories operated by each firm within each State, and the products packed by each firm within each State. Canners are asked to list the States and the cities and towns in which their canning factories are located, and to identify their products according to instructions in the questionnaire.

It is urged that the questionnaires be returned promptly.

Joint FSA-USDA Statement On General Use of DDT

The Federal Security Agency and the U. S. Department of Agriculture on April 1 issued the following statement after a meeting of the principal Government agencies concerned with the utilization of DDT in national and international health and economy:

"A number of statements have been published during the last several days which have misled and alarmed the public concerning the hazards of using DDT as an insecticide.

"DDT is a very valuable insecticide which has contributed materially to the general welfare of the world. It has been used with marked success in both the control and prevention of such insect-borne diseases as malaria and typhus and of insects which are destructive to crops and injurious to livestock and infest homes.

(Please turn to page 164)

Senate Wage-Hour Hearings

The Senate Labor subcommittee headed by Senator Pepper (Fla.) will open hearings on April 11 on proposals to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act. Principal measures under consideration will be S. 248 and S. 653 (see INFORMATION LETTER of February 5, page 101, and of April 2, page 153).

Program and Attendance Schedules For 1950 Atlantic City Convention

Following the announcement outlining the pattern of 1950 and 1951 Conventions, in Atlantic City and Chicago, respectively, by the three sponsoring associations—National Canners Association, National Food Brokers Association, and the Canning Machinery & Supplies Association—officials of these three groups held further conferences to work out agreements and understandings regarding details of arrival and departure schedules for the various groups, official program meeting and exhibit times, and hotel allocations to permit overlapping when necessary and housing by the appropriate association of the various trade representatives that will attend.

As was reported in last week's INFORMATION LETTER, the Convention plans provide for separate periods of Sales Conferences and Production Planning, the first sponsored jointly by N.C.A. and N.F.B.A., the second by N.C.A. and C.M.&S.A.

(Please turn to page 162)

QMC 1949 Pack Requirements

Requirements for canned fruits and vegetables which will be procured by the Army Quartermaster Corps from the 1949 pack to meet the needs of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps were announced April 6.

Requirements of canned citrus and citrus juices to be procured by the QMC from the 1949-50 pack will be announced in the fall. Requirements of canned fish will be announced in the near future. *(Please turn to page 163)*

Marketing Orders for Citrus

Chairman Thomas (Okla.) of the Senate Committee on Agriculture has assured the Association of an opportunity to testify on the Holland bill, S. 1464, to include citrus fruits under marketing orders, in the event hearings are held on the measure. At the present time the Committee has scheduled no action.

Program of Price Supports, Production Controls Outlined

The Administration's production control-price support program for agriculture was presented by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan at a joint meeting of the Senate and House Committees on Agriculture, on April 7.

The new proposal would replace the present 90 percent of parity price support program and the sliding scale program scheduled to become effective in 1950.

The Secretary proposed a flexible system of price supports, geared to "income criteria" during the first 10 of each 12 years, but with necessary authority in the Department of Agriculture "to support any commodity

(Please turn to page 160)

All ODT Orders Suspended

Orders specifying minimum carloading weights on carload and less-than-carload shipments are being suspended indefinitely by the Office of Defense Transportation.

Because of a virtual disappearance of the car shortage, ODT announced that General Orders ODT 1, ODT 18-A and ODT 16-C will be suspended effective April 16 (see INFORMATION LETTER of February 12, page 113). ODT 16-C relates to shipments of freight intended for export.

In anticipation of the liquidation of ODT at the end of this fiscal year, June 30, the suspension order provided for a permanent revocation of these orders on that date.

CONGRESS

Agriculture Appropriations

The House on April 5 passed and sent to the Senate H. R. 3997, providing direct appropriations of $701,122,079 for the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950. This amount is $25,757,829 below 1950 budget estimates and $70,784,314 below 1949 appropriations.

The bill provides the $19,000,000 budget request for administration of the Research and Marketing Act, which is $5,150,000 above 1949 appropriations, and provides $10,432,500 for the Production and Marketing Administration, an increase over both the budget and 1949 figures. Included in PMA funds would be appropriations of $75,000,000 supplementing Section 32 funds for use in the National School Lunch Program.

Budget requests for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Soil Conservation Service, and Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering were cut, and only the Bureau of Entomolgy and Plant Quarantine was voted funds in excess of appropriations for the current year.

ECA Fruit Purchases

The Senate on April 6 adopted an amendment to the bill, S. 1209, extending the European Recovery Program for another year, which is designed to permit greater use of fruits and fruit products in the ERP. The Senate was scheduled to vote on the bill by late yesterday.

The amendment was proposed by Senator Magnuson (Wash.). It would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, in determining which agricultural commodities are in excess of domestic requirements, to find that certain classes, types or specifications are in excess of domestic requirements; upon such declaration, ECA would be required, to the extent consistent with the purposes of the ERP and the requirements of the participating countries, to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture and the industry in devising practical steps for moving these varieties and specifications into their historic foreign markets.

Senator Magnuson told the Senate that the ECA Administrator had stated that he feels that the citrus fruit industry should have "special treatment." Senator Connally (Tex.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that the amendment was acceptable to him. The amendment was sponsored by Senators Magnuson, Aiken (Vt.), Cordon (Ore.), Morse (Ore.), Miller (Idaho), Taylor (Idaho), Cain (Wash.), Downey (Calif.), Knowland (Calif.), and Pepper (Fla.).

An earlier Magnuson amendment was rejected by the Foreign Relations Committee because it called for appropriations of $100,000,000 (see INFORMATION LETTER of March 5, page 132).

Program of Price Supports

(Concluded from page 159)

at whatever level is required to increase supplies or meet national emergencies."

Eligibility of a producer for participation in the benefits of any price support system, the Secretary said, should be conditioned upon compliance with or adoption of "applicable programs of production adjustment, marketing quotas or agreements, and the carrying out of reasonable conservation practice requirements."

Mr. Brannan also proposed that eligibility for price supports be limited to a "defined volume of production on each farm—a volume high enough to benefit most farms but one which will not encourage the development of extremely large, industrialized farming."

Recognizing that the Nation's ability to assure minimum income and price support standards is dependent upon the availability of funds, the Secretary recommended that Congress designate the following agricultural commodities as being of prime importance and which would be supported at the full support price standard: Corn, cotton, wheat, tobacco, whole milk, eggs, farm chickens, and the meat animals—hogs, beef cattle and lambs.

"Those commodities not included in the Group One or priority list (above) should be supported in line with or in relation to Group One commodities, taking into account the available funds and authorities, the ability of producers to keep supplies in line with demand and other relevant factors," the Secretary stated. "There will also need to be discretionary authority available for adjusting supports for these commodities in order to maintain desirable commodity relationships, especially in order to maintain normal feeding ratios or feed value relationships."

The direct Government purchase program would be available for use on perishable commodities, according to the Administration proposal.

The 1939-48 income base would be used for 1950, and thereafter the base would be the first 10 out of the last 12 years.

Based on "income criteria" rather than "price criteria," the proposed support formula would provide payments to producers according to their actual cash receipts, reflecting the farmer's total purchasing power. The Department of Agriculture would compute an "income support standard" to be defined as "that level of cash returns from farm products which is equivalent in purchasing power to the average annual purchasing power of cash receipts" during the 10-year base period.

Mr. Brannan explained:

The purchasing power of farmers would be determined "by dividing cash receipts for each year by the same year's index of prices paid by farmers for goods and services, including allowances for interest and taxes—that is, the 'parity index.' In terms of average 1939-48 farm purchasing power dollars, this base is $18,218,000,000 (for 1950).

"To calculate the 'income support standard,' this base is multiplied by the current parity index. For example, parity as of March 15 was equal to an index of 144 (base 1939-48 = 100). Such an index would indicate an income support standard of $26,234,000,000 (18,218,000,000 times 1.44).

"After determining the aggregate income standard for a year, the next step is the determination of a corresponding schedule of commodity prices. In doing this, average farm prices for the ten immediately preceding years (or marketing seasons) would be multiplied by the ratio of (a) the current income support standard to (b) the actual average level of cash receipts from farm marketings during the ten immediately preceding years. This formula will keep price relationships among commodities on a moving, up-to-date basis."

In comparing the proposed formulas with the existing parity price formula, Secretary Brannan said:

"So far as income and prices are concerned, the standards are about equal to what current marketings would bring if farm prices were to average the present parity level for 1949, but with the prices for the three great staples (corn, cotton, and wheat) averaging only about 90 percent of the old parity level. At the same time it follows that prices for a number of the other commodities, especially livestock and livestock products, would average above the current parity level."

STATISTICS

Stocks and Shipments of Canned Vegetables

Canners' stocks and shipments of canned green and wax beans, beets and carrots have been compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics.

Canned Carrots

March 1, 1949, canner stocks of canned carrots amounted to 1,110,897 actual cases as compared with 564,547 actual cases on March 1, 1948.

Shipments of canned carrots from January 1 to March 1, 1949, of 304,685 actual cases were about 13 percent greater than shipments during January and February of 1948. Total shipments since July 1, 1948, were about 16 percent greater than shipments during a similar period in the previous year.

Canner Stocks and Shipments Canned Carrots

	1947–48	1948–49
	(actual cases)	
Carryover, July 1	1,031,631	67,404
Pack	860,249	2,584,990
Total supply	1,891,880	2,652,394
Stocks, March 1	564,547	1,110,897
Shipments, Jan. and Feb.	270,215	304,685
Shipments, July 1 to March 1	1,327,333	1,541,497

Canned Beets

Canner stocks of canned beets, March 1, 1949, amounted to 743,314 actual cases as compared with 1,568,481 actual cases on March 1, 1948.

Shipments of canned beets from canners' stocks from January 1 to March 1, 1949, totaled 723,995 actual cases compared with 937,918 actual cases shipped during January and February, 1948. Total shipments since July 1, 1948, are about 9 percent greater than shipments during the similar period the year before.

Canner Stocks and Shipments Canned Beets

	1947–48	1948–49
	(actual cases)	
Carryover, July 1	1,825,100	222,516
Pack	3,495,041	4,601,651
Total supply	5,320,150	4,824,167
Stocks, March 1	1,568,481	743,314
Shipments, Jan. and Feb.	937,918	723,995
Shipments, July 1 to March 1	3,751,669	4,080,853

Green and Wax Beans

March 1, 1949, canner stocks of green and wax beans totaled 2.3 million actual cases compared with 2.7 million actual cases a year ago. The March 1, 1949, stocks in canners' hands included 1,462,791 actual cases of green beans and 802,677 actual cases of wax beans, whereas on March 1, 1948, canners' stocks included 2,132,785 actual cases of green beans and 532,375 actual cases of wax beans.

Shipments of 1,242,434 actual cases of beans during February, 1949, were about 33 percent greater than during February, 1948.

March 1, 1949 canner stocks of green and wax beans on the basis of 24/2's amounted to 13,010,000 cases as compared with 2,404,000 cases on March 1, 1948.

Stocks and Shipments Green and Wax Beans

	1947–48	1948–49
	(actual cases)	
Carryover, July 1	1,386,500	218,582
Pack	12,142,380	14,133,205
Supply	13,528,880	14,351,787
Stocks, March 1	2,665,160	2,265,468
Shipments during Feb.	930,820	1,242,434
Shipments, July 1 to March 1	10,863,729	12,086,319

Canned Baby Food Statistics

Details of the canned baby food supply, stock and shipment situation, as reported by the Association's Division of Statistics, are presented in the following table:

Baby Food Supply, Stocks and Shipments

	1948	1949
	(thousands of dozens)	
Canner stocks, Jan. 1	49,687	53,782
Pack, Jan. and Feb.	17,826	19,190
Supply	67,513	72,972
Canner stocks, March 1	44,394	53,128
Canner shipments, Feb.	11,544	9,377
Canner shipments, Jan. and Feb.	23,119	19,844

February Canned Meat Pack

The pack of canned meat processed in "official establishments" during February, 1949, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, is shown below:

Canned Meat and Meat Products Packed by Official Establishments, February, 1949 *

	3 lbs. and over	Under 3 lbs.	Total
	(in thousand pounds)		
Luncheon meat	15,809	11,342	27,151
Canned hams	12,740	221	12,961
Corned beef	1,766	6,254	8,020
Chile con carne	452	7,456	7,908
Vienna sausage	64	4,566	4,630
Tamales	142	2,851	2,993
Meat stew	31	2,555	2,586
Others	2,012	26,287	28,299
Total all products	33,015	61,533	94,548

* Some establishments failed to report canning operations for February, and the late reports will be included in the March figures. NOTE: Columns do not add to totals shown in all cases since rounded figures are used.

RESEARCH

Citrus Committee Proposes New Work under RMA

More thought should be given to citrus production problems in work under the Research and Marketing Act, in the opinion of the Citrus Advisory Committee, even though citrus producer problems generally have not had as high a priority under the RMA as marketing and utilization studies.

Following its recent meeting in Washington, the 11-man Committee emphasized the need for keeping the Oriental and Mexican fruitflies out of the United States, or at least developing means of control, as one of the most pressing production problems.

Among other recommendations in the report for RMA work during fiscal 1950, which begins July 1, are: A national survey of consumers' citrus fruit preferences, more research on the merchandising of soft drinks containing citrus juices, expansion of work on measuring costs and margins, and extension of the food outlet survey into rural areas.

New fields of work recommended for 1950 include:

"*Marketing.* A study of selling costs and services of present citrus marketing organizations in Florida as a basis for developing an efficient and coordinated sales program. A study of the influence of frozen concentrated citrus juices on the price structure and marketing practices for canned citrus juices and fresh citrus fruits. Demand, price, supply and consumption analysis for fresh and processed fruits and vegetables. A study of factors affecting the demand for citrus products.

"*Utilization.* A search for some method of measuring increase or decrease of 'bitterness' in citrus juices during ripening and processing of the fruit. Development of maturity standards for all citrus fruit so as to deliver fruit of better quality to the consumer and processor. Analysis of the data obtained in the RMA study of potential food outlets as to the relation of one food to another and to an adequate diet. Development of quantity recipes and other aids to institutions for better and greater use of foods likely to be in surplus.

"*Production.* Test of citrus rootstocks for resistance to foot rot, gummosis, salt tolerance and nematodes. Breeding of new and improved varieties of citrus fruits. Investigation of soil nutrients for citrus fruits. Study of the economics of citrus production."

Effort Made to Eliminate Philadelphia Train Change

Officials of the three Convention-sponsoring groups and representatives of other trade associations that hold conventions in Atlantic City attended a meeting in Philadelphia, April 5, with Pennsylvania Railroad officials, sponsored by the Atlantic City Convention Bureau, to study the possibility of eliminating the necessity of changing at North Philadelphia, for east- south- and north-bound passengers en route to Atlantic City.

The railroad officials appeared favorable to recommendations that through Pullman service be furnished providing travel to the Convention is concentrated enough to make such plans feasible. Attention of the Pennsylvania officials was called also to the fact that other railroads are granting special rates to groups of 20 or more convention delegates, and they promised to give consideration to this possibility as regards the Atlantic City Convention.

Convention Program and Schedules

(Concluded from page 159)

The plans agreed upon by the sponsoring associations for the 1950 Convention in Atlantic City are tentatively as follows:

Members of N.F.B.A. will arrive on Sunday, January 22. Brokers' non-canner principals and canners' sales forces arrive Tuesday morning, January 24. Canners who wish to attend both the Sales Conference and Production Conference will arrive at such time during the Sales Conference period as will enable them to complete their conferences with brokers by Friday night, January 27. Sales conferences between brokers and their principals will be concentrated during the period January 24 to 27, inclusive.

Buyers will be housed in the quota of hotels assigned to N.C.A. It is expected that about half of them will arrive Tuesday, January 24, with the remainder arriving the following day for conferences with canners and brokers during the period of the Sales Conference.

Canners who are primarily interested in the Machinery Exhibit and the Production Conference will arrive Saturday, January 28, and stay through Tuesday, January 31. The Canning Machinery and Supplies Exhibit will start Saturday, January 28, and continue through Tuesday, January 31. The full quota of rooms will be available for C.M.&S.A. members Saturday morning, January 28. Since, however, it is recognized that some hotel facilities will be needed during the period of setting up the show, the N.C.A. will provide C.M.&S.A. sufficient rooms during the Sales Conference to house the work crews that are so engaged.

Distributors who are members of the National-American Wholesale Grocers Association and other distributor groups will be housed in the N.C.A. quota of hotels during the Sales Conference. At the end of the Sales Conference Friday, January 27, all distributors except N.A.W.G.A. members will check out, leaving space for N.A.W.G.A. to bring in on Saturday, January 28, other suppliers they wish to house for their convention. In other words, beginning Saturday, January 28, certain hotel space out of the N.C.A. quota will be turned over to N.A.W.G.A. for their official meeting.

A meeting is being held at N.C.A. headquarters April 8 with officials and convention committee members of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers to study the matter of possible attendance of freezers at Atlantic City. Accommodations also are available to groups of commodity processors other than canners who want to attend the Convention.

In accordance with this over-all Convention plan, the business meetings of the N.C.A. are tentatively scheduled as follows:

Committee meetings, Wednesday morning, January 25.

Administrative Council, Wednesday afternoon, January 25.

Board of Directors, Thursday, January 26, with the opening general session Friday, January 27. It is proposed that at this meeting merchandising and sales problems be featured and speakers of national reputation in these fields be selected. Friday, January 27, being the last day of the Sales Conference, it is hoped, that by featuring merchandising and sales, brokers and others will attend this session.

Laboratory and Raw Products technical conferences could be held Friday afternoon, January 27, and all day Saturday, January 28, with the closing general session of N.C.A. Sunday afternoon, January 29, at which time new officers will be installed.

A tentative plan for the 1951 Convention in Chicago has been worked out along similar lines of sponsorship. The order of meetings in 1951, however, would be reversed, with the Production Conference being held first and the Sales Conference next. This change in the order of meetings was necessary so as to obtain adequate hotel facilities to meet the requirements of the Sales Conference.

Hotels for Canners

The Association will house canner members for the 1950 Convention in Atlantic City in the following hotels:

Sales Period	Production Period
Sun., Jan. 22-Fri., Jan. 27	Sat., Jan. 28-Tues., Jan. 31
Ambassador (half)	Chalfonte
Brighton (half)	Dennis
Crillon	Jefferson
Jefferson	Marlborough-Blenheim
Morton	Morton
Ritz-Carlton	Ritz-Carlton
Shelburne	Shelburne
Traymore	Traymore

Forthcoming Meetings

April 11-14—New York State Agricultural and Technical Institute, Short Course for Food Processing Plant Firemen and/or Engineers, Morrisville, N. Y.

April 12—Monterey Fish Processors Association, Annual Meeting, Monterey, Calif.

April 28—Indiana Canners Association, Spring Meeting, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis.

May 19-20—National Canners Association, Board of Directors Meeting, Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C.

May 19-20—Ozark Canners Association, Spring Meeting, Muskogee, Okla.

May 25—Tidewater Canners Association of Virginia, Inc., Annual Meeting. The Tides Inn, Irvington, Va.

May 30-31—U. S. Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Municipal Auditorium, St. Louis, Mo.

June 5-7—Michigan Canners Association, Spring Meeting, Park Place Hotel, Traverse City, Mich.

June 6-8—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., Midyear Meeting, Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach, Va.

July 10-15—Institute of Food Technologists, 1949 Annual Meeting, San Francisco, Calif.

July 13-22—Canners' Technicians School, conducted by Indiana Canners Association, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

July 27-August 5—Canners' Technicians School, conducted by Association of New York State Canners, Inc., Geneva Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

October 12-15—National Association of Food Chains, Annual Meeting, Washington, D. C.

November 14-16—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 41st Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

November 21-22—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 35th Annual Convention, Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg.

December 1-2—Tri-State Packers Association, 45th Annual Meeting, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Tri-State Packers Assn.

The 45th Annual Meeting of the Tri-State Packers Association will be held December 1-2 at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., it has been announced by Calvin L. Skinner, secretary.

REORGANIZATION

Revision of CCC Accounting Asked by Hoover Commission

In line with its contention that financial operations of Government corporations should not be obscured by the transfer of credits to and from the U. S. Treasury, the Hoover Commission has recommended that losses incurred by the Commodity Credit Corporation in its price support operations be financed by annual appropriations so that Congress may review CCC operations each year.

A report of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government made two recommendations with respect to the CCC. The first dealt generally with Federal business enterprises:

"We recommend that both incorporated and unincorporated business enterprises report specifically to Congress each year the extent to which earned income fails to cover (a) interest on capital furnished by the Government, (b) losses on loans or investments, and (c) operating expenses. Otherwise, through the exhaustion of capital, there is a hidden subsidy, and the real financial results of governmental operations are obscured. These subsidies may not be disclosed until liquidation. Losses and subsidies should be made clear each fiscal year and passed upon by Congress."

The second recommendation followed an explanation of CCC activity:

"The Commodity Credit Corporation is only incidentally a lending agency. Its purpose is price support, either by loans or by buying and selling agricultural commodities for export and import or domestically.

"The Corporation has an authorized capital stock of $100 million, all of which is held by the Government. It is authorized to borrow $4.75 billion from the Treasury. As of June 30, 1948, its outstanding obligations totaled about $436 million.

"The act of March 8, 1938, provided for an annual appraisal of its assets and liabilities. The act further provided that, should its net worth be less than $100 million, the Secretary of the Treasury would restore the amount of capital impairment by a contribution to the Corporation. If the appraisal establishes the net worth as more than $100 million, the surplus is to be paid into the Treasury.

"The Congress now requires that this agency include interest on Federal advances as part of its expenditures.

"Up to 1944, the annual losses of the Corporation were paid by Congressional appropriations to the Treasury, and totaled about $400 million, including some wartime subsidies. In the two years and three months ended June 30, 1946, the impairment of its capital was about $1.56 billion, mainly due to further wartime subsidies.

"To liquidate this loss, the Treasury surrendered to the Corporation a like amount of notes of the Corporation. This practice is still authorized. In the last two fiscal years, the Corporation has shown some profits. It will probably again incur losses. The practice of liquidating losses by the surrender of its obligations by the Treasury is undesirable as it obscures actual expenditures. It is most desirable to return to the practice which was discontinued in 1944.

"This Commission recommends that when the Commodity Credit Corporation makes these readjustments of capital on account of losses, the readjustments should be financed by Congressional appropriation and not by cancellation of notes."

PROCUREMENT

Coordinated Procurement

The Munitions Board is surveying the food industry and seven other major industries to find out whether coordinated procurement — wherein one Department is responsible for making all purchases of a commodity or group of commodities for all three Services—is getting anticipated results. The survey will attempt to determine, among other things, whether coordinated procurement has made it easier for industry to do business with the Government.

A number of canning firms are among the 1,600 companies in the eight industries which are being asked to indicate their experience on a check list mailed by the Board. At the same time, buying offices in the military departments will be checked to determine whether coordinated procurement is making it easier for them to obtain what they want, in the right quantity, at the right place, and at the right time.

Invitations to Bid

Quartermaster Purchasing Offices—111 East 16th Street, New York 3, N. Y.; 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.; Oakland Army Base, Oakland 14, Calif. (Western Branch).

Veterans Administration—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration Building, Washington 25, D. C.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act will apply to all operations performed after the date of notice of award if the total value of a contract is $10,000 or over.

The Army has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

CANNED BEETS—1,836 dozen No. 10 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM–11–183–49–1060 by April 14.

BLENDED JUICE—50,749 dozen 46-oz. and 31,850 dozen No. 2 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM–11–183–49–1054 by April 15.

ORANGE JUICE—43,626 dozen 46-oz. and 28,346 dozen No. 2 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM–11–183–49–1055 by April 15.

QMC 1949 Pack Requirements

(Concluded from page 159)

The requirements, by pounds, are:

Fruits

Canned apples	16,950,000
Canned applesauce	10,706,000
Canned apricots	8,721,000
Canned berries	3,577,000
Canned cherries, RSP	11,630,000
Canned cherries, sweet	4,208,000
Canned figs	3,797,000
Fruit cocktail	15,102,000
Canned peaches	24,323,000
Canned pears	9,811,000
Canned pineapple	24,513,000
Canned plums	4,740,000
Pineapple juice	27,780,000

Vegetables

Canned asparagus	7,004,000
Canned beans, lima (green)	6,526,000
Canned beans, string	23,118,000
Canned beets	15,238,000
Canned carrots	3,572,000
Catsup	10,768,000
Canned corn	30,500,000
Canned peas, green	29,822,000
Canned pumpkin	2,163,000
Canned sweetpotatoes	8,893,000
Canned sauerkraut	8,599,000
Canned spinach	5,974,000
Canned tomatoes	36,354,000
Tomato juice	19,092,000
Tomato paste	9,973,000
Tomato puree	7,455,000

The Army announced that in accordance with Army procurement policy, bidders may quote prices on the total amounts listed on the Invitation for Bid or on any portion of that amount.

The Invitations for Bids will be mailed from the Chicago Quartermaster Purchasing Office or from the Western Branch, Chicago Quartermaster Purchasing Office, depending on the item.

Companies which are not now on the list to receive bids may make application to both the Chicago and Oakland purchasing offices to have their names placed on the list of those to receive Invitations for Bids on any of the items listed.

FOREIGN TRADE

Canada Raises Import Quota On Fruits and All Juices

Canada has announced changes in its import restrictions, effective throughout the second quarter of 1949, which will permit importations of larger quantities of canned fruits, fruit juices, and vegetable juices.

All fruit juices will be admitted into Canada during the second quarter on a new quota basis—80 percent of the volume received through each Canadian importer during the year ending June 30, 1947. The effective rate had been 70 percent.

The following canned foods will be admitted in quantities not to exceed 44 percent of each importer's volume over the same period: Tariff item 90c, vegetable juices and vegetable sauces of all kinds; tariff item 105d, jams, jellies, marmalade, preserves, fruit butters and condensed mincemeat; tariff item 106, all fruits. The effective rate had been 28 percent.

The new quotas do not affect in any way the embargo banning the importation of all canned vegetables (see story headed "Canadian Import Regulations" on this page).

Canadian Import Regulations

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the membership at its recent convention, the Canadian Food Processors Association has petitioned the Canadian government to maintain import controls on canned fruits and vegetables (see INFORMATION LETTER No. 1166, December 20, 1947, page 503, and No. 1207, October 23, 1948, page 343) "until the present surplus stocks have disappeared." The petition states:

"It is estimated by the industry that the present stocks of canned peas are sufficient to meet all domestic requirements for one and a half years. The position on tomato juice and tomato products is nearly as serious."

Small Business Aids

The Office of Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, has issued "Small Business Aids" Nos. 480-483, inclusive, dealing with "Business Life Insurance," "Sole Proprietorship Life Insurance," "Partnership Life Insurance," and "Corporation Life Insurance." Copies are available from the Commerce Department.

Joint FSA-USDA Statement

(Concluded from page 159)

"It is well recognized that DDT, like other insecticides, is a poison. This fact has been given full consideration in making recommendations for its use. There is no evidence that the use of DDT in accordance with the recommendations of the various Federal agencies has ever caused human sickness due to the DDT itself. This is despite the fact that thousands of tons have been used annually for the past four or five years in the home and for crop and animal protection. However, minor toxic symptoms may be produced by kerosene and various solvents used in DDT and practically all other insecticidal mixtures.

"Statements that DDT is responsible for causing the so-called 'virus X disease' of man and 'X disease' of cattle are totally without foundation. Both of these diseases were recognized before the utilization of DDT as an insecticide.

"The Food and Drug Administration has not prohibited the use of DDT in spraying dairy cattle and barns. The Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act requires the Food and Drug Administration to insure that the food supply of the American people does not contain any poisonous or deleterious substance that is not necessary in the production of the food. Studies by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine have shown that DDT when used on dairy cattle or when present on fodder fed to dairy cattle may appear in the milk. They also say that DDT in small quantities can be detected sometimes in milk, following ordinary use of the insecticide for fly control in dairy barns. Because of the vital importance of milk in the diet of infants, children and people of all ages, it is essential that proper precautions be taken to protect the milk supply. Modifications of the recommendation made by the Department of Agriculture on the use of DDT on dairy cattle were made merely as a precautionary measure.

"There is no justification for public alarm as to the safety of the milk supply from the standpoint of DDT contamination."

The above statement was issued following a meeting of representatives of these agencies:

Department of Agriculture
- Agricultural Research Administration
  - Bureaus of Animal Industry, Dairy Industry and Entomology and Plant Quarantine
- Production and Marketing Administration
  - Insecticide Division

Department of the Army
- Office of the Surgeon General

Federal Security Agency
- Food and Drug Administration
- Public Health Service

Department of the Navy
- Bureau of Medicine and Surgery

Pan American Sanitary Bureau

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Convention	
Program and attendance schedules for 1950 Atlantic City Convention	159
Effort made to eliminate Philadelphia train change	162
Hotels for canners	162
Association Activities	
Call for *1949 Directory* copy	159
Raw Products	
Joint FSA-USDA statement on general use of DDT	159
Congress	
Senate wage-hour hearings	159
Marketing orders for citrus	159
Program of price supports, production controls outlined	159
Agriculture appropriations	160
ECA fruit purchases	160
Procurement	
QMC 1949 pack requirements	159
Coordinated procurement	163
Invitations to bid	163
Traffic	
All ODT orders suspended	159
Statistics	
Stocks and shipments of canned vegetables	161
Canned baby food statistics	161
February canned meat pack	161
Research	
Citrus committee proposes new work under RMA	161
Meetings	
Forthcoming meetings	162
Tri-State Packers Assn.	163
Reorganization	
Revision of CCC accounting asked by Hoover Commission	163
Foreign Trade	
Canada raises import quota on fruits and all juices	164
Canadian import regulations	164
Publication	
Small business aids	164